

# The Bloomfield Record.

Devoted to the Interests of Bloomfield, Glen Ridge, Montclair, and the various Suburban Districts of Essex County.

VOL. XVII. NO. 29.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 3, 1897.

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Grows in favor every year because it does all that need be done to cure indigestion for good. Sweetens and cleanses the stomach, increases gastric juice, prevents fermentation. Equally good for young or old.

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## The "Calamity Howler" And the "Prosperity Shouter."

We are at present being given an exhibition of the satanic power of the metropolitan press equalled only by the power of that greater force behind the press—organized capital. He is a daring editor who declares "there is no prosperity," and yet a very little calm consideration of the situation will make the most exuberant optimism change his view.

There is a boom in stocks. The speculative value of shares of some railroads have been pushed up from almost nothing to par. The prices of cereals, notably wheat, have advanced. But what is the underlying cause of all this? If it can be shown that it is the result of an advance in wages, a general employment of the idle, and a consequent increase in the purchasing power of the consuming public, then it would be not altogether a delusion to call it a "return of prosperity." But this is not true. No considerable number of idle men has been set at work except those given employment in harvesting the crops, an occupation now nearly ended, and the wages paid these is generally used up with the season. Whatever impetus there is to business, therefore, must have a cause aside from what is called the "home market." This cause is found in the famine in India. The inhabitants of that far-off country have had no time to sow and reap wheat; they have been either dying or engaged in warding off death, a terrible plague having visited and devastated India the past year.

Eight million human beings have already perished of starvation. Millions more will perish. The scenes which Mr. Hawthorne describes in the "Cosmopolitan" for August are simply horrible; they turn the heart sick, and make one wonder how it is possible for human beings to retain their sanity amid such awful surroundings. And these unutterable horrors are all due to the damnable greed of man. There is grain enough in India to feed all the people there but it is held by native dealers, and can only be had at famine prices.

Says The Social Democrat:

"There is a great government behind these dealers protecting them in their heartless murder of millions of people. Should these famine-stricken persons arise, as they would do were they not so terribly degraded, and in the madness of starvation take from the dealers the food that is withheld from them, the whole British army would be hurled against them, if necessary, to reduce them to subjection and protect the property of the dealers. But property is so sacred that this great government cannot raise a hand to protect the lives of these starving millions by compelling the dealers to release their hoarded stores. Thus works a system which protects only property and regards not men."

Russia, a great wheat growing country, has suffered from drought, and the crop there is far short of the usual amount. Argentina is reported short of wheat. These statements of fact should alone account for the advance in the price of wheat, an advance which cannot fail to be but temporary, for as the price goes up the consumption will be lessened, for the wheat-eating peoples of the famine stricken countries are short of money as well as food.

To sum it all up the business advance, so far as it is reflected by an advance in the price of wheat, is founded on the distress of the people of other countries. This is not prosperity, and only the ghosts of society would characterize it as such.

The advancing price in stocks has its explanation in the fact that some of the corporate industries have been given special license to rob the people, and the amount that can be filched from the pockets of consumers is reflected in the advancing price of such stocks, notably, sugar, gas, street railways, etc. These are now known as trust stocks, and the value of the privilege to steal from the people has been added to the selling price of shares.

No, there is no boom. What is heard now, and believed to be a boom, is the beating of tom toms by an ignorant, selfish, corrupt press, urged on by the capitalistic force behind it. The calamity howler is all right, and he should keep howling, for the wave of adversity is coming and will overwhelm the present manufactured wave of prosperity so thoroughly that to-day's hard times will be days of affluence compared to the days to come.

Prosperity founded on famine! Wearing good clothes because others are naked! Eating to glutty because others are starving! And the Christian people of America gloat over their temporary good fortune, a good fortune based upon the dying women and children of India! I talked to a Sunday school superintendent a few days ago, who did not hesitate to say, "Yes, that is true. Our good fortune is largely the result of others' misfortune, but God has so ordered it and we should be thankful that

we are not the sufferers." And he is of the class who "saved the nation from dishonor" at the last election.

If the prosperity shouter is right, let him blot the Book of Jeremiah from the Old Testament, and the Book of James from the New, and throwing aside all religion sing this song:

There is no law in heaven or on earth you need obey; While you may.

Let not the Christ ideal unnerve you in the fight, You have no rights except alone the rights you win by might.

There is no heaven of glory, no, nor hell for you to shun;

There is no God the Father, no Brotherhood, nor Son.

Life is a duel, and the fittest only can succeed;

If you'd survive, go in, putting shrewdness in your deed.

The world is no Nirvana where joy forever flows;

It is the gruesome butcher-shop where dead lambs hang in rows.

Man is the most ferocious of all the beasts of prey; He ransack round the mountains to lure and feast and slay.

He sails the gloomy ocean, he gallops o'er the plains, And sucks the marrow bones of captives held in chains.

Death ends it all for every man—for every son of thunder.

Then be a lion—not a lamb—and don't be trampled under!

—

## Bloomfield's Public Schools.

The public school buildings of Bloomfield have been put in complete order for the Fall session, which begins next Wednesday, Sept. 8th. The Olympic building on Bloomfield Avenue has been secured by the Board of Education to provide additional school room and relieve the Center Primary until a new building on Montgomery Ave. is built. Carpenters are now at work fitting up the Olympic, which will make a very pleasant school house, and accommodate five classes.

The Superintendent and Principal, Mr. William E. Chancellor, has been busy during the past two weeks planning for the campaign of education upon which he enters full of earnestness and enthusiasm. His intention as an educator, as I understand is to come into close touch, not only with the children of this large district, but with the parents as well. The views of Mr. Chancellor with regard to education are radical in this respect, that it should begin with the foundation course of the pupil in the Primary departments. His views are quite luminously indicated in a magazine article, a portion of which is quoted on another page of this issue.

## Post Office Consolidation.

An effort will be made to consolidate all the post offices in Essex County under one head. A similar attempt will, it is said, also be made in Hudson County. Economy in management, the elimination of politics from post office affairs, and a general improvement in the collection and distribution of mail matter are some of the objects said to be sought by the promoters of the plan.

Before any action will be taken to consolidate the offices, it is said that a commission will be appointed to visit Essex and Hudson counties to make a careful study of the postal facilities in each. The possibilities of improvements will also be taken into consideration, and the culmination of the scheme will depend upon the report filed by the investigators. If the plan shall be found practicable it will be put into effect, says the Assistant Postmaster-General, for President McKinley and the head of the Post Office Department are in favor of consolidation wherever it can be successfully carried out.

At the present time Essex County has twenty-eight post offices, each of which is conducted by a separate postmaster. The offices are divided into first, second, third and fourth classes according to the amount of business done by each and the gross receipts shown annually. With the exception of the fourth-class offices are termed "Presidential offices," from the fact that the appointments of Postmasters are made by the Chief Executive personally. The fourth-class offices are filled by the Postmaster-General, subject to the President's approval.

Of "Presidential offices" Essex County has thirteen, of which Newark stands alone in the first class. Orange, East Orange, South Orange, Bloomfield and Montclair are second-class offices, and Belleville, Caldwell, Glen Ridge, Irvington, Nutley, Orange Valley and Short Hills come within the third-class limit. Combined the salaries of the first, second and third-class Postmasters are \$20,500. Postmasters of the fourth class receive no stated salary, but are paid a commission on the box rents, face value of stamps cancelled in their respective offices, also on stamped stationery disposed of and a certain amount for matter actually mailed. As soon as the com-

missions earned amount to over \$7,000 per year the office is promoted to the third class and becomes a "Presidential office," with a salary fixed according to the volume of business transacted.

One of the objects of the alleged contemplated consolidation is said to be a desire to cut down the amount paid as Postmasters' salaries. With the main office located in Newark, under the plans outlined, the Postmaster of the entire district would have his headquarters there, and instead of there being twenty-seven other Postmasters to appoint, the remaining offices would be in charge of superintendents who would be subject to the Postmaster.

## Miss Sandford, Daughter of the Revolution.

"Eliza Sandford, of Bloomfield, N. J., daughter of William Sandford, of the United States," appears on the list of surviving widows and daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, as taken from the pension rolls, dating from June 30 last, by H. Clay Evans, Commissioner of Pensions, who is preparing his annual report. There are seven widows and nine daughters on the new list, and Miss Sandford is the only one of those sixteen survivors who belongs in New Jersey. She is eighty-one years old and travels about daily and is very active. She is a member of Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughter of the American Revolution.

Miss Sandford is a member of W. S. Pierson Post Relief Corps, and also the oldest member of Christ Episcopal Church.

Many tales were told by her father are related by Miss Sandford. He was born in 1752 on one of the farms which extended along both sides of the Passaic River and took in what is now a portion of Belleville Avenue. Miss Sandford lived for many years on the farm, and says she saw her last days there. She was born in New York City.

In 1689 the Sandfords' ancestors came from Barbados and settled in New York. William Sandford, when twenty-four years of age, married Anna Sandford, his cousin. They had several children. The war upon which was fought for the future of this country, William Sandford responded to the call to arms and served until the Revolution was at an end, and returned to his home with the rank of Sergeant. Soon after his return his wife died. He was married again to Miss Anna Chapman. Among the children by the second marriage was Eliza Sandford.

The old Sandford homestead property has long ago passed into other hands, some having been sold and some having been given away. Mr. Sandford died in 1842. During the Revolution he was made prisoner and on one occasion he escaped probable death by hiding in a wheat field until the enemy had departed.

The mention of the name of General Lafayette pleases Miss Sandford, and she recalls a day, in 1824, when she was only eight years old, upon which she saw the famous General in Newark. He rode through a line of soldiers drawn up on Broad Street. The occasion was the reception to him upon his return from France. A monster bower had been stretched across the street, where old Trinity Church now stands.

Miss Sandford's mother was given a pension and bounty land. A law was passed some years ago that only first wives of Revolutionary soldiers should receive a pension, but later it was made to apply to second wives, and still later daughters were given pensions. Miss Sandford, after she had gone to a great deal of trouble, was placed on the roll and given back pension. The bill granting her a pension was passed through the efforts of Congressman Parker and Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Sandford has in her possession a gold spoon that was presented to each of the daughters of Revolutionary soldiers, as authorized by an act of Congress, for a souvenir.

In her stories about early days Miss Sandford tells how at one time her father sailed a vessel from Watsessing Lane, which was then nearly opposite the present Foster Home, at 284 Belleville Avenue, to New York for groceries, hardware and other supplies for a number of people. That lane was afterward closed up, and now there is a street there.

Miss Sandford has in her possession three pieces of Revolutionary money, \$5 and \$8 certificates, and a seventy-five cent note, all of which are well preserved. One of the bills bears the following:

"This bill entitles the bearer to receive eight Spanish milled dollars, or the value thereof in gold or silver, according to a resolution of Congress passed at Philadelphia November 2, 1776."

This is signed by G. Gaither in black ink, and D. Griffith in red ink. At the top of the bill are the words, "The United Colonies," and on the sides, "Continental Currency." On the reverse side are the names of the printers, "Hall and Sellers," and "1778."

The aged daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who is the subject of this sketch, has only one sister living, and she resides at Danville, N. Y. Mr. Sandford was the father of eighteen children, twelve by the first wife and six by the second, but only the two sisters referred to are left. When Miss Sandford's father died he was ninety years of age, while her Grandmother Sandford had reached the century mark. — Newark Evening News.

## THE BRIDGE OVER BROAD STREET.

The Record takes very little stock in the manifesto just sent out by the Township Committee of the New York and Greenwood Lake Railroad Company concerning the railroad bridge over Broad Street. In this communication, unsupported as it appears by any practical action taken to guard the rights and interests of the town, the Committee use this very laud language:

"Gentlemen: Having been informed that it is your intention to construct supports for the railroad bridge crossing Broad Street, within the lines of the sidewalk, we hereby advise you that we cannot approve of, nor consent to such encroachment upon Broad Street, and we will be compelled to take any legal action available to protect Broad Street from this encroachment."

Following the terrific bombardment of the company with this farcical paper pellet from the Committee room, what is the effect? The contractor for the bridge supports promptly resumes his work of encroachment upon the street. Men were set at work to complete the foundations begun on both sides, and were at work without the slightest protest or molestation by the Township officials, yesterday and today. Chairman Stout is even reported to have expressed his opinion in public this week, that he sees no great harm in a bridge over Broad Street with piers at the curb. It looks very much (notwithstanding the paper protest) as though there had been a definite "understanding" (instead of misunderstanding) between the Township authorities and the railroad company, from the very start, that supports were to be placed permanently under the bridge. If this is not so, the Township would at this moment be exercising its control over the street by resisting the proposed encroachment in such a manner as to give everybody to understand that there was some backside as well as sincerity in the Committee's action. That feeble protest, "we cannot approve," and will be "compelled to take any legal action available," etc., is simply a blank check.

The Township Committee, apparently, has no intention whatever of interfering with the bridge plans of the company.

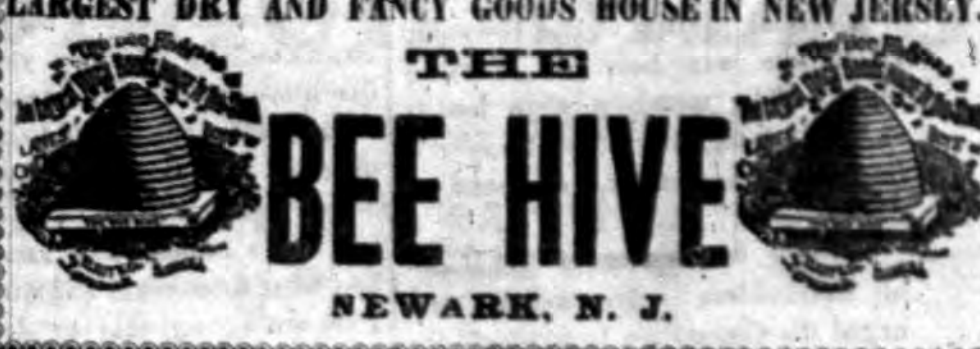
## New Jersey State Fair.

The thirty-ninth annual exhibition of the State Agricultural Society will open at Waverly Park on Monday, September 6th, (Labor Day), and will continue for five days. The officers of the Society have spared neither labor or expense to make the coming exhibition the most interesting and attractive of any previous fair held by the Society. Everything that could be done to invite exhibitors and make their quarters more comfortable has already been attended to, so that at this time both the grounds and buildings present an attractive and home-like appearance. The horse stalls, cattle, sheep and swine sheds are in thorough repair, while the principal exhibition buildings have been renovated and are made both convenient and comfortable for exhibitors. The number, variety and class of exhibits from present indications bids fair to surpass all previous years. The horse department will have several new classes and the judging will be made a popular feature. The various classes will be shown on the track each morning from 10 to 12 A. M. The classes for tandem, coble and road horses will be hotly contested, and the special prize competition for rambouts is a conceded will eclipse all others in popular interest. The entries in the cattle department are away ahead of previous years, and from present indications in all of the other departments the Society will be crowded to room. This is to be accounted for from the fact that the officers of this Society make it a point to show special attention to the exhibitors and they appreciate the courtesy. In addition to this the State Fair offers superior advantages from its favored location as a market fair. Exhibitors finding a good market for their stock are quick to appreciate the fact, and in saying that they can do better, take more orders and make more sales than they do at any other fair in this or adjoining States, is a proof of the success the State Fair has won. The means of reaching the grounds have been greatly improved since last year. Besides the excellent service of the Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley and Central Railroad of New Jersey, the electric cars, both from Newark, Elizabeth and Paterson, connecting as they do with suburban towns for dozens of miles distant from either of those cities, deliver passengers at the main entrance to the fair grounds. A person can take an open electric car at Jersey City or Paterson and without change be taken direct to the fair grounds. These improved means of reaching the grounds will induce thousands to go there this year, giving exhibitors a much larger audience than they have had heretofore. The officers of the State Society always make it their business to please visitors, so that when leaving the grounds they are satisfied that they have had full value of their time and expense. The Society have never allowed the home or the track to overshadow the other departments, but each one is kept abreast with all of the others. It matters not what the visitor's specialty he will find an abundance of material to occupy and absorb his time while on the grounds. There will be a large show of horses, neat cattle, sheep, swine and poultry, improved farm machinery of every description, carriages, wagons, etc.; fish, fruits, grain and vegetables, with an extensive assortment of domestic and home-made productions, besides a creditable display of fine arts by amateur artists, with a miscellaneous collection of novelties, which add largely to the attractive features of the exhibition.

The New York Journal has gained its object in moving His Holiness the Pope and the Queen of Spain to appeal for clemency for Senorita Ginevra. The efforts of the Journal in behalf of this fair Cuban captive has enlisted the sympathies of the leading women of the United States and combined the whole in one petition to Pope Leo and to the Queen of Spain in behalf of the freedom of the Cuban girl. There is now a prospect, thanks to the enterprise and power of the New York Journal, that the girl will be rescued from a long and terrible imprisonment and restored once more to her family and friends. In the history of journalism there is no parallel to the work of the Journal in behalf of the prosecuted Cuban girl.

## POST OFFICE BLOCK.

LARGEST DRY AND FANCY GOODS HOUSE IN NEW JERSEY.



## The Autumn Dress Goods.

A superb exhibit and sale of the richest products of home and foreign looms. A grand inimitable display of handsome exclusive designs in which the utmost skill of the world's greatest weavers has been exercised. There is not a chance for an unbecoming gown among them. An inspection will convince if the following descriptions fail in their mission.

We are showing a magnificent line of storm Serges and chevrons in widths from 46 to 50 inches, all pure wool at 48c.  
52 inch 8.5 in. Finished Broadcloths in the new Fall colorings, stone Gray, Flannel, Linen, Blue, Cadets and every style this season, shades at 73c.  
Soft Camel's Hair in rich illuminating colors—designed as an Autumn dress—no equal, five line at 1.25.  
Double Suitings—ray's Camel Hair effects, woven on solid canvas grounds—best copy of foreign fabrics, retelling for \$2.00 a yard at 50c.  
Ducot Serge—an entirely new fabric of the entire order interwoven with raised threads showing a wavy effect—plain, rich, dressy—late colorings at 98c.  
We keep the celebrated Printers' Black—the latest weaves—Cassimere, Canvas, Maline, Epsom, Jacquard, Silk, warp Herringbone, etc., from 50c. a yard to 2.00.

Plaids are to be used extensively by Fashion's votaries during this—the coming season. We've gathered a particularly choice assortment of these bright and beautiful cloths, including Epsom, Taffeta, Serge and Granite weaves at from

48c., to \$2.00 a yard.

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